



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

supposed origin of the people. Then in natural order comes the discoveries, annexations, colonization. Comparatively little is said about the people themselves.

Kulturprobleme der Gegenwart. Bd. IV. Rasse und Milieu, von HEINRICH DRIESMANS. Johannes Räde, Berlin W. 15. 1902. pp. 235.

This work is the fourth volume of a series edited by Leo Burg and entitled Culture Problems of the Present. He first discusses the primitive man and his environment, trying to develop the relations between them. He then describes the origin of caste, migrations, the historical races in Europe, evaluates the Mongol element, discusses the effect of mixture of blood and cultures and of natural selection. Perhaps the most interesting parts are those which treat of France, Spain, Russia and Germany.

Aboriginal American Basketry: Studies in a Textile Art without Machinery, by OTIS TUFTON MASON. Report of the United States National Museum for 1902. pp. 171-548. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1904.

No one can even look at the 248 full page cuts, many of them colored, which this book contains, without being struck with amazement at the variety and subtlety of this art among our Indians. The whole subject could have fallen to no more competent hands than those of Professor Mason, who has for years studied this subject. His own text is between three and four hundred pages, and altogether this volume will be indispensable for everybody interested in the subject.

Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschafts-Biologie einschliesslich Rassen-Gesellschafts-Hygiene. Herausgegeben von Dr. med. ALFRED PLOETZ. 1. Jahrgang. 1. Heft. Januar, 1904. Berlin, 1904. pp. 158.

This extremely valuable new Archiv contains eight interesting original articles and many reviews all of which are carefully made and which promise good things in store. Six heften are promised per year at twenty marks. The names of the co-operating editors fill two pages and are several score in number, the only Americans being Jessen of Harvard and Hass of Bryn Mawr. Among these we observe none from either France, England or Italy.

NOTE.

Through the inadvertent omission of a foot-note to my article "Attention Waves and Fatigue" in the Commemorative number (July-October, 1903), I am made to say too positively that Professor Külpe is of the evening type. Professor Külpe's own statement concerning his working habits is: "I have never made exact measurements as to my type, but my experience would indicate that I am neither a morning or an evening worker. Earlier (in my student and early docent days) I was accustomed to prefer the mornings for work in summer and the evenings in winter, and can still work either period at will. I work more effectively physically in the evening."

W. B. PILLSBURY.